

Daily Democrat.

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We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

The English press, daily and periodically, have had their say about American affairs, and repeated it upon every aspect of the case. From all of which, we see that John Bull feels happier now than he has done since that mortifying event, the acknowledgment of the independence of these States. Her quondam Colonies have grown into a great country. They not only left her in disgust, but they have since threatened, and sometimes bullied, the mother country, and given indications that they would do just as they pleased. Their annually increasing strength has rendered them utterly unmanageable among nations. In a few years they would wear the belt undisputed against the world.

England has read us many a lecture in her displeasure and apprehension, and volunteered much good advice and warning. We were never disposed to profit by advice and warning from that quarter.

Now, the day of our country's shame, and England feels sorry? She feels for us, whilst she is much pleased with herself. Her complacency is flattered at our complaints of her sympathy with the rebels, and she replies with that lofty dignity that befits her exalted and our humiliated condition. She really feels a sense of her superiority, and looking back to the indignities she has suffered from us, she feels a sense of gratified revenge whilst she would put on the magnanimous. Her complacency in her conscious strength and our conscious weakness at present is provoking; but we can't help it.

She lets out her conviction that the condition of the world will be improved by getting rid of that bully amongst nations, the Great Republic. Her writers let us know that in times past England has put up with a great deal, because she couldn't help it. The Edinburgh Review thinks that, after a division of the Union, South Carolina will not think of imprisoning the colored seamen of England, or that she would not be allowed to do it if she does think of it.

Other cases are mentioned to illustrate how we have done things with impunity, because none were able to call us to account for them.

Sir John Bull, we understand it all. We know you are no friend of North or South; but you are a good friend to yourself, and for that reason you are a friend to the rebels. They make the issue you want—a division of the Union; a disintegration of that great ocean-bound Republic. The South are fighting your battles, John, and you know it. Our folly and ill temper is doing for foreign powers what they could never have done for themselves.

Be as complacent as you please, John, and chuckle as much as you please. We have no right to complain. Our wickedness and folly deserve it all, and more, too. If we were in your place, John, we should laugh and chuckle too. Just as soon as you can help the South out with her issue, which is, in fact, yours, not hers, you will do it.

We anticipate it, and it will happen just as soon as you are not afraid to wage into the contest.

All we want, John, is, that you should know that we understand you; that your neutrality is a humbug, and your sympathy hypocritical.

The operations of France in Mexico are awakening the alarm and attention of the Eastern press. It is known that some time ago agents for the French Government had contracted for supplies to be furnished by our people for an army of eighty thousand men. This was a violation of neutrality, as to Mexico, fully as criminal as the present course of England towards the United States. The principle is the same, and before we censure England, we should be careful to see that we ourselves abide by our treaties towards a weaker power. Orders have been issued forbidding the exportation of these supplies, we understand. We hope they will be rigidly enforced.

France has now, either in Mexico or on the way thither, eighty thousand men, with all their equipments and supplies. A fleet of iron-clad swimmers in the gulf, threatening at once Mexico and our own navy. More soldiers are said to be coming, and the French Emperor is using every inducement to get people to settle in Mexico. We are convinced that Mexico will be peacefully vanquished and subjugated. The indemnity, including, of course, the war expenses, will fall upon her, and she will only be able to pay it in one way; that is, with herself. Mexico will become a French province.

Will it be possible for us honorably to avoid a war with her? It seems impossible. We have agreed that it was right for France to redress her injuries; but it was a distinct understanding among all the powers that there should be no change in her institutions. To this the Government of the United States is pledged. The present difficulties may prevent any step at present, unless France should proceed a little further, and violate her neutrality by acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. In that case we must expect an almost immediate collision; and though the consequence may be the temporary loss of the Southern States, it would be no less the signal for the expulsion of the French from Mexico. Their presence there is an insult to both sections of this country, and forebodes nothing but evil to us; and the question is becoming more and more interesting every day.

Numerous thefts of sheep, turkeys and tobacco, have occurred in the neighborhood of O'Bannon's Station. The chief operator was a slave belonging to Mr. Warfield, who attends market. Several contrabands were implicated. The operations are, of course, broken up for the present.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, recently made a very able speech upon the President and his proclamation, which we regret a want of space prevents us from laying before our readers. He points out that the proclamation contemplated an insurrection of the slaves in the Southern States, and all the horrors attendant upon such a policy. He says:

The first proclamation was the "last great act of the President," according to Secretary Chase. All of the light of his sermons was reflected from it. It proclaimed all of the slaves at the South free, and promised that in one hundred days the President would let them know who were the recipients of the blessing. And then the army and the navy of the United States—he did not exactly say that they would help, but the intimation was that they would help the slaves to assert the claim to freedom which was given by the proclamation. Senator Sumner interprets this paper to be an appeal to the slaves. He thinks that the South cannot be overcome if her people are united. He proposes to divide the people of the South by arraying the slaves against the white people. This is a plausible interpretation. Is it not a just interpretation? Mr. Sumner is the father of the plan. Who has a better right to expound it? It is idle to talk of the Constitution in connection with the proclamation. Is it not plausible? It is an absolute idea with all who advocate it; and every one of those who advocate it will at length come to the position of the venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania. They will, after a while, begin to get sick when you talk of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. If State and local institutions can be destroyed by Mr. Lincoln in this way, there is no doubt of his right to imprison men at the North without trial, who oppose the policy of the people of the South. Hence the second proclamation is consistent with the first, and the people of the South are intimidated and to crush out the liberties of white men.

Nothing can be truer than this declaration. Any man must be utterly blind to consequences who, for a moment, doubts that the intention of Mr. Lincoln's second proclamation, suspending the right of trial by jury, was manifestly to crush out the freedom of the people of the Northern States who might oppose their attention scheme. We hope their attention will be awakened to this fact. The two proclamations have the same object in view—to crush out and destroy the republican freedom of the white man, both North and South. By arousing the negro and aiding him with arms, he is to become the dominant race in the South, deriving all his liberty from Massa Lincoln, and subservient accordingly. The whites in the North are to be held in a still more rigid subjection by the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the instrumentality of Provost Marshals.

Upon the subject of the recent elections Mr. Menzies says: I understand the Democratic party to stand fairly and squarely against the doctrine of secession, and its offspring, the Southern rebellion. It is more powerful for the suppression of the rebellion, because it insists upon preserving the Constitution as the only way to divide the people on the Southern side of the military lines. A firm adherence to the Constitution, which includes the doing of everything in our power within the rules of civilized warfare against the rebel armies, is the only plan by which we can divide the people on the Southern side of the military lines. This is an undeniable fact, well and timely uttered, and Mr. Menzies is quite correct in stating that the Northern Democrats occupy precisely the position of the Union Democrats of this State. We believe the accord to be perfect, and united they will crush out this present treasonable administration.

A correspondent, writing from Russellville, says: In the dismissal of Colonel John H. McHenry, Jr., of the Seventeenth Kentucky volunteers, the army loses one of her best commanders, and retains none more loyal than he.

While the President, in his zeal for "Americans of African descent," issued his order of dismissal, he should remember that Colonel McHenry has won a name and fame in this State not to be lightly overlooked. The bloody fields of Donelson and Shiloh will attest his valor, and the thinned ranks of his command, that he has led them where the battle hottest was waged.

Since writing the above, Colonel McHenry has called out the regiment, formed them into a hollow square, and made them a neat and feeling speech, conjuring both officers and men to stand by their commander, their country, and to maintain the unsullied reputation they have won. He then shook them each by the hand, and the profound silence, and many many cheeks, bronzed by exposure in the camp and field, were bedewed with tears, for which officers nor men were ashamed.

Col. McHenry is idolized by his regiment, and as an officer and a man there is none more worthy of it. If he is only discharged, has not Gov. Robinson power to reappoint? We call the attention of his Excellency to this matter.

Col. McHenry visits Louisville to-morrow to await the forthcoming of his discharge.

There is no news here of any rebel forces about; still we are under marching orders, but know not where to. More anon. V.

We have received the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State. It is an ably written document and one which parents and guardians should have in their hands. Nothing is of more vital importance than a good system of thorough instruction for the people. Mr. Richardson has given his energies and high talents to systematizing the course of instruction in this State, and has met with better success than we could have imagined in a besieged and invaded State.

It was generally thought that the movement of Burnside on Fredericksburg was a feint, intended to protect some other movement. The affair wore another aspect when Burnside crossed the Rappahannock. He allowed time to move the women and children, and prolonged the time. He was delayed till the enemy had time to concentrate all his forces and strengthen his position. Then followed the effort to accomplish a military impossibility. We have no doubt Burnside did as he was ordered, not as his own judgment dictated.

It is said there is a secret society in Minnesota, the object of which is to shoot or hang every Indian who has any hand in the late massacres in that State.

Col. McHenry Again. We observe the following letter in the New York Times upon Col. McHenry's removal, by which it will be seen that his services are known and appreciated. We hope soon to hear of his restoration to his regiment:

DISMISSAL OF A UNION OFFICER. To the Editor of the New York Times: In the list of Army Orders issued from the War Department, on Dec. 4, we find the following: "Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, having issued an order, dated Oct. 27th, 1862, to his regiment, which is in violation of the 'Additional Article of War,' approved March 13th, 1862, by direction of the President hereby dismissed from the service of the United States."

The reading of this order will fill with exceeding pain the friends of Col. McHenry, who is one of the bravest and truest patriots that Kentucky has given to the Union. He is one of the youngest officers of his rank and service in the army, being only twenty-six years of age; and this fact inclines those who feel an interest in him to hope that inadvertence, not willful infidelity, led to the offense for which he is so severely punished. The War Department, we are sure, desires more in mercy than in judgment; and if the facts shall prove that this view of his conduct may fairly be taken, the consideration of his years and his gallantry in the field will certainly entitle him to the benefit of all reasonable doubts.

Colonel McHenry is a native of Ohio county, Kentucky. He raised his regiment (Seventeenth Kentucky) in the summer of 1861, in the counties of Ohio, Graves, Muhlenberg and Carter, at considerable personal expense. From the day he was engaged in constant skirmishing with guerrillas and the rebel scouts of Generals Polk and Morgan. He participated in the capture of all that part of Kentucky from their chief points of occupation—Columbus, Bowling Green and Fort Donelson. He defeated the rebels in two sharp skirmishes at Woodbury and Morgantown. He participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, his regiment being in the right wing under McClellan, through which a large force of the enemy attempted to cut its way, and he shared the honors of the most obstinate and bloody fighting of the war. When the fight was over, Colonel McHenry had the honor of receiving the surrender of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's rebel brigade.

Col. McHenry was next engaged in the famous battle of Pittsburg Landing, and here, again, he distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct in the field, inspiring his men by his example. Members of his regiment signaled themselves by individual acts of desperate courage, two of them bravely selling their lives in the attempt to crown with success, to rescue Union captives that had been captured by the enemy. Col. McHenry had many perilous risks and narrow escapes in the fight, and received a musket ball through the right arm before it was over. He was severely wounded, but he was not deterred. He was again in the front of the fight, and he was again in the front of the fight, and he was again in the front of the fight.

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A GOOD DEAL DEFENDS ON YOUR COLOR.—In the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, a Democrat, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Lane and Mr. Meredith (white men), citizens of Delaware, had been arrested and imprisoned, what charges were made against them, and all the papers relating to their arrest, &c.

This resolution was "laid over," which means it was rejected. On the same day, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, a Republican, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into slavery of freedmen (black men), captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights.

This resolution was adopted! It is thought that the President will not approve the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union as a State. The consent of the State of Virginia is necessary, according to the Constitution. The Abolitionists dodge round the Constitution thus: They first recognize Western Virginia as the State of Virginia, and then take the consent of Western Virginia to her own admission into the Union.

Casey, representative of himself, from the lower district in this State, voted against Yeaman's resolution condemning the President's emancipation policy as unconstitutional and unauthorized. On that subject, Casey stands alone amongst the Union men of his district. Four Republicans voted for it.

The Louisville Democrat has suspended on account of the increased price of paper, the revenue tax, &c.—St. Louis Democrat, 15th.

The St. Louis Democrat has suspended on account of the impossibility of it of telling the truth. That's played out!

There is something refreshing in reading of Halleck's censuring Rosecrans for not moving rapidly. It reminds us of the lame traveler who declined the offer of a ride from the railroad conductor on account of his being in haste.

We regret to learn that William H. Polk died suddenly at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tuesday morning.

Our army declined a struggle on the Rappahannock river, because we wanted to make a shore thing of it.

Our ascendants isn't doing well just now, and the tail it can unfold is by no means agreeable.

The Mormons are turning their attention to raising cotton—cotton heads, we presume.

Western Virginia, in 1860, contained 24,921 white inhabitants and 13,271 negroes.

The rules of Fredericksburg symbolize the removal of McClellan.

(From the Baltimore Clipper.) Sitting upon my porch sometime since, I was startled by hearing a gentleman exclaim, "Go, go, waves the rebel flag," which suggested the following:

IMPROMPTU. Yes, rally waves the rebel flag! O'er wasted hearts and human doings; O'er ruined thousands, and the race, And thousands dying broken-hearted! Where'er it waves a poisonous breath, War's deadly and the souls of death, And everlasting misery! When human life is thus at stake, When human life is thus at stake, When human life is thus at stake, To God for vengeance on the evildoer! Then God of Justice, Truth and Power! How long shall this dire curse remain! Scatter the banner that bears it on, And give us back our race again! SING.

TRIFLES. The massive gates of Christianity Are turned upon the small and big; And thus some seeming trifles chance Oft gives our life its after-tinge. The trifles of our daily life, Which seem so trifling and so small, Where no visible trace survives, These are the masterpieces after all.

ON ICE. "A modern Adonis went up to the pond To witness the state of a sweet little thing, With two tiny skates, that like marriage bells, Were joined in happy union and love, And she was indeed the most beautiful thing On ice."

The Cincinnati Gazette's Indianapolis correspondent, writing on the 15th, says: The Indianapolis Military Agency at Louisville, Ky., established to look after the comfort and necessities of the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers, has been so successful that Governor Morton has established another in charge of competent men.

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Down the River.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.) FRANKLIN H. VAN DYKE, DOWNCAST TRIP. This fine boat has made her present trip with excellent speed, having left St. Louis on the 9th inst., at noon, having over two nights, and arriving here early this morning.

The expedition of Gen. A. P. Hovey, to Grenada, Miss., has returned to Helena, after doing the enemy considerable damage in the destruction of railroad bridges, interrupting his communications and producing a general alarm in rebellion.

Among our passengers is Mr. Yeatman, special agent of the Treasury Department for regulating the commerce of the river, in aid of the military and naval commanders. From reliable information, and an acquaintance with this gentleman and his administration of commercial affairs, I think it but just to say that your Helena correspondent has fallen into several serious errors in regard to him, in his letter of the 23 inst. Mr. Yeatman is a man of known probity of character, placed in his present position by the Secretary of the Treasury by reason of his great confidence in his judgment and integrity. I am well assured that he has done nothing that is not in harmony with the views and wishes of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Steele, and Admiral Porter, and that in all respects he acts with their concurrence and approval.

Without some such encouragement our steamers cannot even get wood along the river. These woodmen often come on board our boats, and beg piously for a half-barrel of flour to take home for their families. They will not furnish wood unless their wants can be moderately supplied. Some of these very men came on board yesterday after she had taken in wood, and asked permission to eat food on board, when they were suffering from starvation. They will not furnish wood unless their wants can be moderately supplied.

Mr. Yeatman, and our military and naval commanders, in permitting this limited trade with the inhabitants along the river, are doing more than Gen. Halleck did at Corinth, when he let the destitute inhabitants, so limited are the quantities allowed to any one person, and so rarely are these people, that there is no reason to suppose that any of these supplies reach the rebel army. All this has been neither "irregular," nor "fraud," nor "infringement of military authority."

As to the "opening the door to spies," it has the contrary effect, and gives to our own military commanders opportunities of spying out the land, and of exposing the operations of parties connected with Boards of Trade, who were accused of complicity with the rebels, and who have been expelled from the river.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Yesterday's "Evening News."] Further From Fredericksburg.

Position of the Rebels.

John Morgan Appointed a Major-General by Jeff Davis.

Jeff Davis' Speech.

Ill Feeling among Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi Rebels.

Woodward's Cavalry Disbanded.

Jeff Davis goes to Mobile.

Southern News from Fort Monroe.

River Still Rising Above.

From New Orleans.

Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck.

New York, Dec. 17.

The morning papers are filled with detailed accounts of Saturday's fighting, too extended a nature for telegraphing. They contain no real news, but the withdrawal of our troops from Fredericksburg.

It says the movement commenced at dark on Monday night. All the sick and wounded were removed during the day to the hospital tents on this side. Burnside inspected the position of the troops in the afternoon and general action indicated that another battle was imminent. Surgeons were ordered to be in readiness to care for a large number of additional wounded. The withdrawal of our forces, however, was determined on at a council of all corps commanders during the day. The undertaking was regarded as perilous, but, if successful, would rescue the army from another battle, which would accomplish little except the destruction of valuable lives.

The troops had received no intimation of retreat, and had laid down to the fighting for the night, when an order was given to fall in. The troops supposed it was for a night assault on the enemy's works, and were not unduly excited until they found themselves on the storming ground. The bridges were covered with earth to deaden the sound of artillery. A high wind and darkness prevented the rebels from hearing or seeing the movements.

Franklin's division moved as soon as it was dark, also the 2nd and 3rd divisions under the very guns of the enemy. Many officers and soldiers expressed great regret, saying they preferred dying in front of the rebel batteries.

Very few wounded were left on the field. Two brigades occupied the town as advance pickets, and our artillery on a high bank will co-operate in keeping possession of the town.

Our heavy guns opened on the rebel batteries Tuesday morning, eliciting little response. The Times' correspondent thus describes the rebels' position our forces were expected to storm and take:

There is a bare plateau of a third of a mile square, the top of which will have to be crossed. In doing so they will be exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who are posted behind a stone wall running along the base of a ridge; a double line pit on a rise of the crest; heavy batteries behind strong field works, and the top of the hill; a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these; of a plunging fire from the batteries, which are now in the left of them. Sebastopol was not half so strong.

The Times' account of the battle shows that Hooker's grand division was on this side of the river until four o'clock. At four, Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he was going to "put this thing through." In half an hour prodigious volleys of musketry announced that Hooker, with the reserves, was engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphreys, Meade, Howard, Getty and Sykes. They had, however, hardly got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the combatants.

(Special to New York Tribune.)

Jeff Davis has promoted Morgan to a Major-General. The latter in a speech appealed strongly in defense of his military rights, asserting that Lincoln's proclamation was reducing the whites and negroes to an equality, and he was glad to know that Rosecrans was superseded by McCook. The speech was elicited by a serenade at Rensselaer's House, where Morgan was married by Bishop Pott to Rensselaer's daughter.

Large numbers of negroes are at Tallahassee fortifying. The Governor of Georgia is sending up more. Bragg issued an order to conscriptize Kentuckians and Tennesseans. Breckinridge, Buckner and Hanson threatened to resign if this was done. Jeff Davis took the matter under advisement.

There is great hostility on the part of Kentuckians and Tennesseans against Mississippians. A dispatch from Col. Brice, at Russellville, confirms the reported disbanding of Woodward's cavalry.

The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of the 15th inst. says Jeff Davis left Murfreesboro yesterday for Mobile. The Banner says that while the visit of Davis to the West possesses no military significance, it will have an inspiring effect upon the people and troops. Thousands will feel reassured of success and strike again in the determination to maintain the glorious Ark of Liberty.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Dec. 17. Yesterday morning the enemy seemed about to find us safe on this side of the river. At about nine o'clock the enemy advanced their skirmishers along the entire line, establishing pickets near the river bank. We had a large number of dead on what was regarded as neutral ground, and the rebels were plainly seen robbing the bodies.

At 11 o'clock ladies were seen walking in the streets of Fredericksburg. On Monday Gen. Franklin sent a flag of truce for the exchange of the dead, which was done. Yesterday Gen. Lee sent a flag to Gen. Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead in front of Sumner's division.

During the flag of truce the rebel Gen. Stuart, in answer to a question, said Banks had gone South, but he did not know where. Our entire army is now encamped on the ground previously occupied. The opinion among military men is, if we had taken the first ridge on the new works, their opportunity for slaughtering our troops would have been greater than previously.

No troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of ordnance and musketry.

large lot of goods, valued at 10,000 dollars. The goods had "enforced" Richmond via Potomac, from Norfolk, and were owned by Thomas Smith, a dry goods merchant of Norfolk. A consignment was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders in forwarding goods to Richmond. He gave bail. A lot of cotton goods, and other articles of prime necessity, were seized at the same time, belonging to the same lot.

The advance of the enemy on both sides of Abbeville made it necessary for Pemberton to withdraw his whole force to Greenville, to prevent the enemy from gaining his flank and rear.

Gen. Meagher's wound was slight. He was struck by a spent ball in the leg. It is reported that Brig. Gen. Lyle, 9th Pennsylvania, was killed.

The Philadelphia Press publishes a dispatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck, received at 9 o'clock last night. "Burnside says: 'Feeling fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, it was a military necessity either to attack or retreat. Repulse would have been disastrous under the circumstances. The army was withdrawn without loss to men or property.'"

The Washington Star has an article pointing out mismanagement in regard to pontoon bridges en route to Aquia Creek Railroad, and asks for an investigation by Congress to ascertain who is to blame for the delay that has rendered abortive the plans of Burnside's campaign.

The bark Ann, from New Orleans, reports, on the 9th, off St. Augustine, Florida, having seen six steamers bound South, probably a part of Banks' expedition. Several vessels of Banks' fleet put into Port Royal for coal, and then sailed southward, and rising from the Agency, weather cloudy and cool.

J. Wesley Greene Again.

Another account—brief sketch of a rebel. The individual calling himself the Rev. J. Wesley Greene, who has been practicing the confidence game on President Lincoln, is known in Philadelphia as a most consummate scoundrel. The following is a brief history of him:

Early in the year 1862, he made his appearance in New York, and preached in a number of Methodist churches. Great crowds of people flocked to hear him. He was eloquent. At that time he resided

